

STAT

Page Denied

STAT

RESULTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLAN
IN THE NORTHEAST ADMINISTRATIVE AREA, 1952

Hsin-hua Yueh-pao, No 44
Peiping, June 1953, pp 106-109

[Summary: The Finance and Economic Committee of the Northeast Administrative Committee released a report in April 1953 which reviewed the achievements and shortcomings in carrying out the National Economic Plan in the area during 1952. The report gives percentages showing that the over-all execution of the plan exceeded 100 percent. A large increase in industrial output was reported. This increase was credited to a huge expansion in capital goods and spectacular technological advances. Claims were also made regarding the improved standards of living, such as more housing and cultural facilities and lowered living costs for the people.

The report however pointed out specific shortcomings, including: production stoppages, mining fatalities, occupational diseases, and maladministration of economic enterprises. Minor faults included: misguided efforts of overzealous cadres, inequities in the treatment of cooperative members, and the production of unsatisfactory consumer goods.]

Under the brilliant leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Northeast has completed its economic plan for the year. Highlights of the achievement are as follows:

A. Achievements in Industrial Production

1. Execution of the Plan for Industrial Production

The total production for the entire area in 1952 was 110 percent of the plan. State industrial enterprises completed 110.7 percent of the plan. Among these, equipment production enterprises completed 110.8 percent and enterprises producing consumer goods completed 109.1 percent of the plan.

Percentages for completion of the plan by state-operated enterprises are as follows: Industrial enterprises under the former Northeast Department of Industry fulfilled 112 percent of plan. Among these are: An-shan Iron and Steel Company, 112 percent; Fen-chi Iron and Steel Company, 115 percent; Electric Power Administration, 101 percent; Coal Mining Administration, 113 percent; Fu-shun Coal Mining Administration, 102 percent; Nonferrous Metal Administration, 115 percent; Chemical Industry Administration, 125 percent; Construction Industry Administration, 109 percent; Light Machinery Industry Administration, 103 percent; and Textile Industry Administration, 103 percent.

The industrial enterprises of other departments completed an over-all total of 105 percent of plan. They included: Department of Forestry, 125 percent; Department of Trade, 111 percent; Northeast Office of the Ministry of Railways, 105 percent; Department of Health, 85 percent; Department of Culture, 91 percent; Bureau of Posts and Telegraphs, 120 percent; Internal Navigation Bureau, 125 percent.

Local state-operated enterprises in the following cities and provinces fulfilled a total of 113 percent of plan. Among them are: Mukden, 105 percent; Dalian, 104 percent; An-shan, 117 percent; Fen-chi, 110 percent; Liaotung Province, 121 percent; Liaohsi Province, 121 percent; Kiang Province, 101 percent; Jiangchiang Province, 124 percent; Heilung-chiang Province, 103 percent; Jehol Province, 92 percent.

STAT

In response to Chairman Mao's call to support the production and economy drive, state-operated enterprises in the area exceeded production plans by the equivalent of 8,320,000 tons of grain and economized to the equivalent of 2,990,000 tons of grain (economy made in basic construction work not included.)

2. Increases in Industrial Production

The production of the following products in 1952 exceeded the 1951 output by the following percentages: iron ore, 23 percent; steel ingots, 38 percent; steel products, 32 percent; coal, 30 percent; power output, 45 percent; shale oil, 43 percent; copper, 10 percent; lead, 32 percent; ammonium sulfate, 41 percent; ammonium nitrate, 68 percent; sulfuric acid, 13 percent; nitric acid, 42 percent; soda, 47 percent; electric machines, 91 percent; trucks, 37 percent; axle bearings, 139 percent; electric bulbs, 61 percent; lumber, 74 percent; paper, 92 percent; cement, 25 percent; glass, 15 percent; bricks, 362 percent; rubber shoes, 7 percent; cotton yarn, 24 percent; cotton cloth, 24 percent; carpets, 82 percent; gunny bags, 38 percent; knit goods, 69 percent; cigarettes, 50 percent; salt, 27 percent; flour, 141 percent; and sugar, 11 percent.

The total industrial production for the area in 1952 was 47 percent above that of 1951. The total industrial production of state-operated enterprises in 1952 was 53 percent above that of 1951. Among these, department of industry enterprises showed an increase of 47 percent; other departments, 53 percent, and local state operated government enterprises, 65 percent.

The output of production goods was 54 percent above that of 1951 (including an increase of 61 percent of machinery production). The production of daily necessities was 49 percent above that of 1951. The expansion in output of production goods continued and in 1952 it reached 67.5 percent of the total industrial production (it was 65.9 percent in 1951).

Private industry also increased 9.4 percent due to large processing orders from the government.

3. Improvements in Techniques and Production Management

Due to the spirit of innovation among workers, over 20 new products were made in the machinery field. These include the 3,000-kilowatt hydro-electric generator (in 1951 only 300 kilowatt ones could be made); 600-kilowatt electric motors; 5,000-kilovolt-ampere transformers, paper making machines, and lathes. Working conditions have been greatly improved by the adoption of automatic machines such as the combines and cutting machines in coal mines and conveyors in steel making.

In processing iron ore, progressive methods have been adopted. The An-shan Iron and Steel Company increased the utilization of its open-hearth furnaces 23 percent this year over last year and in the case of blast furnaces, 17 percent.

Power utilization this year was 41 percent higher than last year and over 40,000 kilowatts were saved by economizing.

By adopting progressive methods, coal production was 25 percent higher per miner than last year.

By adopting the "Li Chuan-chiang oil processing technique," oil extraction from beans was increased from 10.5 percent to 12.5 percent.

STAT

By economizing in materials and increasing the efficiency of labor, costs of production were 12 percent lower than last year in all of the state-operated industries.

Although in 1952 substantial gains were made in industrial production, production management, quality of production, and labor welfare, yet there were many shortcomings. State-operated enterprises often failed to complete their production plans according to schedule. Rush production at the end of the month or of a quarter, resulted in lowered quality, an increase in defective goods, a rising number of accidents, and an increase in production costs.

Also, due to the poor quality of some products and their rejection by consumers, some industries accumulated huge inventories. The rubber industry failed to produce goods up to standard so that sales and the livelihood of the masses were seriously affected. Although the production of machinery is being improved, yet the rate of defective production of certain important items is still quite high.

Production accidents were higher this year than last. There were 18 cases of major stoppage or breakdowns in the power industry, "whose accident rate is 13.5 percent higher than last year." Deaths in the coal mining industry were up 20 percent this year over last year. There was also an increase of poisoning and sickness among chemical workers [No further details given]. Sanitary conditions in state-operated textile mills are unsatisfactory, especially during the hot summer months.

B. Development of Agricultural Production

The plan for farm planting was completed 99 percent in 1952 which is 2.1 percent higher than last year. The total value of farm production was 101 percent of plan, which is an increase of 22 percent over last year; included in these figures is an increase of 24 percent in agriculture, 13 percent in livestock, and 50 percent in the marine products industry. Grain production reached 2,001,000,000 tons, an increase of 4 million tons over last year, including a 25 percent increase in coarse grains. Production of beans increased 9 percent and raw cotton, 94,000 tons.

There are now 542 state farms in the area, 29 of which are mechanized. There are six collective farms and 1,307 agricultural producers cooperatives. There are 520,000 regular mutual aid teams and 377,000 temporary ones.

In 1952, the area introduced the use of 38,000 pieces of new equipment of which 3,170 were horse-drawn implements and 25,000 combines. Fifty-one stations were established to promote the use of new implements; 40,000 sprayers were introduced and 3,500 tons of insecticides and 49,000 tons of ammonium sulfate were used. There was a great increase in the yield per acre.

Shortcomings in agriculture include the excessive zeal of cadres in promoting new methods; the poor management of state farms, such as failure to keep equipment in condition and building upproductive structures; the poor quality of new farm equipment; mismanagement of cooperatives resulting in inequities; and the gross maladministration of the shelter belt planting program in the western sector.

C. Expansion of Basic Construction

In 1952, 91 percent of the year's plan for basic construction was completed which is 72 percent above that of last year. The floor area in building construction is 40 percent above that of last year. The An-shan Iron and Steel Company, the Seamless Tubing Plant, the Fou-hsin Open Pit Coal Mine and the Fou-hsin power plant were completed ahead of schedule.

STAT

There are now 430,000 basic construction workers in the area, of which 120,000 are permanent workers. This is 1.7 times that of last year. Construction continued through the winter and the factory system of construction and use of automatic devices were adopted to improve the work.

Shortcomings in basic construction include lack of coordination in the flow of supplies which delayed initial construction by two months. Surveying and drafting work was poor, resulting in higher construction costs. The bad organization of the labor force and the lack of responsibility existing at some sites have resulted in much waste.

D. Expansion of Commodity Turnover in State Trading and Cooperative Enterprises

State trading enterprises completed 97 percent of their total sales plan in 1952 which is 76 percent above that of 1951. The sales plan within the area was completed 103 percent, an increase of 119 percent; while that for outside of the area was 70 percent of plan, an increase of 29 percent. Total purchases were 103 percent, 53 percent above that of 1951; the plan for purchasing within the area was completed 111 percent, an increase of 79 percent; the purchase plan outside of the area was completed 94 percent, an increase of 110 percent.

Percentages for the completion of plans for the sales of important commercial commodities within the area are as follows: cotton yarn, 114 percent; cotton cloth, 107 percent; raw cotton, 152 percent; coarse grains, 113 percent; fine grains, 130 percent; pork, 486 percent; coal, 124 percent; lumber 300 percent; bean oil, 82 percent; kerosene, 83 percent; matches, 59 percent.

Cooperatives in the area completed their sales plan 128 percent, 163 percent above 1951. Cooperatives completed 100 percent of the purchase plan for farmer's subsidiary production goods which is 135 percent above that of 1951.

In 1952, state trading enterprises and cooperatives accounted for 63 percent of the area's retail sales. The price index for state and private trading in the area at the end of December was 100.4 percent of that for the same period last year.

Shortcomings include mismanagement, slow capital turnover, poor inventory control, and high operating costs.

E. Development of Communications and Transportation

Dispatched railway tonnage was 104 percent of the plan; an increase of 16 percent over last year. Total carloadings was 101 percent of the plan; an increase of 10 percent over last year. Shipment of important commodities according to plan included: coal, 101 percent; steel, 97 percent; construction materials of a mineral nature, 111 percent; lumber, 104 percent; and food, 107 percent. Planned daily carloadings were completed 101 percent. The plan for the turnover of rolling stock was completed 2.99 days above quota which is 8.3 percent above that of last year.

Inland waterways transport completed 107 percent of the plan, 22 percent above last year; and highway transport completed 109 percent of the plan, 32 percent above last year.

The postal administration completed 83 percent of the plan, of which, telegraphs completed 85 percent of the plan, and telephones 82 percent.

In carrying out the postal-telegraph plan, forcible allocations was a serious shortcoming.

STAT

F. Development of Culture and Civic Construction

The total student enrollment in the Northeast reached 6,780,000, which is 23 percent above last year. The breakdown shows 38,000 in institutions of higher learning, an increase of 39 percent; 480,000 middle school students, an increase of 84 percent, including 66,000 technical students, an increase of 1.3 times; 6,260,000 elementary school students, an increase of 19 percent.

Some 115,000,000 books were published in the area; an increase of 18 percent over last year. Also 305,000,000 copies of newspapers were published; 62 percent above last year. The Tung-pei Jih-pao [Northeast Daily] has now reached a circulation of 90,000,000. Three hundred sixty films were issued in the area and were shown 76,000,000 times, an increase of 33 percent.

With the rising tide against American Bacteriological Warfare, over 4,200 health centers were established in the area in 1952. Sick beds were increased by 5,000 beds to a total of 27,000 beds; 32,950,000 persons were inoculated. In the field of civic improvement, substantial gains were made in road and drainage construction, bus and street car facilities, and the expansion of the park system. Shortcomings include the emphasis upon quantity and not quality and the shortage of health workers.

G. Improvements in the Material Needs of the People

In 1952, the area had 350,000 more workers whose basic pay is 9 percent above that of last year. Many workers received additional benefits in the form of prizes, awards, etc. New housing for the workers in the area reached 1,690,000 square meters, an increase of 82 percent over last year.

The food harvest for 1952 was increased by 4 million tons over 1951, which along with rationalized prices for daily necessities, greatly improved the farmer's standard of living.

Sales of cotton cloth in the rural areas increased 41 percent over last year; rubber shoes, 1.7 times; toilet soap sales doubled; washing soap, 1.3 times; sugar, 53 percent; towels, 52 percent; and stockings, 1.1 times.

The standard of living of workers and farmers in the Northeast in 1952 is now higher than it was in 1943, the highest year in the past. Industrial and agricultural production is now 32 percent above 1943, representing an increase of 23 percent in industry and 47 percent in agriculture. During the past 4 years, the Northeast has made great progress and is now beginning the first year plan of the nation's first Five-Year Plan.

- E N D -

STAT

- 5 -